

In the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 1, line 12 through page 2, line 4 with the following paragraph:

B1
A luminaire is provided which includes a light source, a light guide that receives light radiating from the light source, and a tilted prism array for redirecting the light in a first direction. In one embodiment, the prism array, which can include linear prisms, includes a cross-sectional profile that periodically alternates orientation along the light guide. The linear prisms can have included angles of 25, 90, and 65 degrees. The prism array can alternate or flip-flop in orientation every few millimeters, for example, one to two millimeters. A tilted prism can have two sides which meet at a peak with a first length from the valley to the peak on one side and a second length from the valley to the peak on a second side of the prism, where the first length is different in length from the second length, thereby tilting or canting the prisms. The tilting angle of the prisms is between the optical axis and a line perpendicular to the window side. The tilting angle can be in the range between about 20 and 70 degrees.

Please replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 5-11 with the following paragraph:

B2
The prism array can include peaks and valleys that form the cross-sectional profile that alternates along a first axis. The prism array can also include a second cross-sectional profile that alternates orientation along a second axis that is different than the first axis, such as substantially perpendicular or offset about 60 degrees relative to the first axis. The prism array can further include a third cross-sectional profile that alternates orientation along a third axis that is different than the second axis and the first axis. In one embodiment, the third axis is offset about 60 degrees relative to the second axis. The prism array can be disposed on a top surface of the light guide.

Please replace the paragraph at page 2, lines 12-26 with the following paragraph:

B3
An optical microstructure is also provided which includes a tilted prism array that periodically alternates orientation of the tilted prism array along a first axis. The prism array can also include a cross-sectional profile that includes peaks and valleys that periodically alternate orientation along a second axis. In alternative embodiments, the prism array includes another cross-sectional profile that periodically alternates along a third axis. The optical microstructure can be disposed on a first surface of a film. A prism array can be disposed on a second surface of the film. The prism array on the second surface can be tilted and periodically alternate orientation along at least one axis. The purpose of the periodic alternate orientation of the prism angles is to create alternating bands of bright and dark lines which can be seen viewing the surface of the luminaire. Very small or fine pitch prisms that are not visible to the human eye beyond 0.5 meters can be made to look like macro prisms because of the visibility of the bright and dark bands. Low cost manufacturing concepts, such as continuous casting, can be used to form the precision fine pitch alternating prism groups and achieve the appearance of a precision macro prism, for example, 0.508 to 2.54 mm (0.02 to 0.1 inch) pitch, which would normally be made with a more expensive manufacturing concept, such as compression molding.

Please replace the paragraph at page 3, lines 1-7 with the following paragraph:

B4
A method for redirecting light is also provided which includes providing a light source, receiving light radiating from the light source in a light guide, and redirecting the light in a first direction with a tilted prism array that includes a cross-sectional profile that periodically alternates orientation along a first axis. The tilted prism array can include a second cross-sectional profile that periodically alternates orientation along a second axis that is different than the first axis. The tilted prism array can further include a third cross-sectional profile that includes peaks and valleys that periodically alternate orientation along a third axis that is different than the second axis.

Please amend the following sentences in the BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS section added by the last Amendment at page 4, line 7 *et seq.*:

B5
+
B6
Figure 12A is a top view of a luminaire having two cross-sectional profiles formed at 60 degrees relative to one another.

Figure 13A is a top view of a luminaire having three cross-sectional profiles formed at 60 degree intervals.

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 13-22 with the following paragraph:

B7
Figure 1 is a partial cross-sectional view of a waveguide or light guide 10 for use in a BLDA particularly illustrating the linear prisms 12. The prism angles, in one embodiment, are 25°-90°-65° (90° is the peak angle with a first side of the prism is 25° from the horizontal to peak and a second side of the prism is 65° from the horizontal to the peak). The pitch, or tip to tip spacing, in one embodiment, is in the range from about 0.0508 to 0.254 mm (0.002 to 0.01 inches). The tilting angle, as measured from the peak angle, can be in the range between about 20 and 70 degrees. The prism array preferably alternates or flip-flops in orientation, *i.e.*, the array includes mirror images with respect to line L. In one embodiment, the prism array flip-flops every few millimeters, for example, one to two millimeters.

Please replace the paragraph at page 9, line 24 through page 10, line 2 with the following paragraph:

B8
The linear prisms 12 as described above can be referred to as a one-dimensional structure. That is, the prism structures 12 have peaks and valleys that form a cross-sectional view running along one axis. In alternative embodiments, the prisms 12 can include multiple-dimensional structures, such as two-dimensional structures and three-dimensional structures that form cross-sectional profiles along second and third axes, respectively.

Please replace the paragraph at page 10, lines 3-14 with the following paragraph:

B9
For example, in the embodiment of Figure 6, a two-dimensional prism structure can be constructed by forming peaks 26 and valleys 28, *i.e.*, a second cross-sectional profile,

B9 Bcnt
perpendicular to the longitudinal axes of the existing linear prisms 12', i.e., into the paper. Thus, a cross-sectional view taken along line 10-10 is seen in Figure 10. If the prisms are spaced apart, the peaks 26 have a flat portion as also illustrated in Figure 10. Figure 11 illustrates an enlarged view of the prisms of Figure 6 which illustrates peaks 26 and valleys 28 of the prism array. This facilitates controlling of the light rays exiting the waveguide at every angle. In alternative embodiments, the prism array can include cross-sectional profiles that can be offset at about 60 degree intervals to provide a three-dimensional structure. In further embodiments, the cross-sectional profiles can be offset at various angles to provide a multiple-dimensional structure.

Please amend the following paragraph that was added in the last Amendment on page 10 by insertion between lines 14 and 15:

B10
A luminaire having cross-sectional profiles formed at 60 degrees relative to one another is shown in Figures 12A-12C. A luminaire having cross-sectional profiles formed at 60 degree intervals is shown in Figures 13A-13D. A perspective view of a luminaire having multi-planar facets is shown in Figure 14. A perspective view of a luminaire having curved prism tips and valleys is shown in Figure 15.

Amendments to the specification are indicated in the attached "Marked Up Version of Amendments" (pages i - v).

In the Claims

Please amend Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 16-18, and 27-33.

- B11
1. (Amended) A luminaire, comprising:
 - a light source;
 - a light guide that receives light radiating from the light source; and
 - a prism array for redirecting the light in a first direction, wherein the prism array includes a cross-sectional profile that periodically alternates orientation along the light guide.